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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/691,634

10/24/2003

Leif Andersson

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05/05/2006

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EXAMINER

LAUX, JESSICA L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3635

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/691,634	Applicant(s) ANDERSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner Jessica Laux	Art Unit 3635	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-24 and 26-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-24 and 26-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8 and 26 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>04/05/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 7 and 25 have been cancelled as per the amendment filed 04/05/2006. The amendments to the specification and claims have been acknowledged and accepted by the examiner. The objection to the drawings has been withdrawn in light of the amendment to the specification. The claim objections of the previous Detailed Action has been withdrawn in light of the amendment to the claims. In response to the amendment filed 04/05/2006 examination of claims 1-6, 8-24, 26-33 is below.

Claim Objections

Claims 8 and 26 are objected to because of the following informalities: claim 8 depends from claim 7 which has been cancelled and claim 26 depends from claim 25 which has been cancelled. Appropriate correction is required. For the purposes of examination the examiner will interpret claim 8 to depend from claim 1 and claim 26 to depend from claim 20.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 32 –33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Van Hees (EP 1130190).

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In regards to claim 32: A method of using a material including a felt of mineral fibers comprising placing said material on a floor base and under a wood floor (page 1, lines 30-32) in a room in order to attenuate the impact noise in the room caused by an impact with said wood. Where the mat of Van Hees is used to improve sound insulation (page 1, lines 13-14)

In regards to claim 33: The method as claimed in claim 32 further comprising: placing the material un-bonded into the floor base (page 11, paragraph 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 8-9, 12-14, 16-24, 26-27, 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Hees (EP 1130190) in view of Kajander et al. (6723670).

In regards to claim 1: Van Hees teaches an assembly comprising a wood floor juxtaposed with a material comprising a felt of mineral fibers, but is silent as to the amount by weight of binder. Kajander teaches a glass fiber mat with about 20+/-3 percent binder (Col. 6, lines 64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the mat of Van Hees with the mat of Kajander since it has good handlability.

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In regards to claims 2 and 3: Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose expressly that the thickness is 2-10 or 3-7 mm. Instead Van Hees indicates that the thickness is 5-10 mm (page 5, lines 13-14). At the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the thickness range from 5-10 mm because applicant has not disclosed that such a thickness provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected the thickness of Van Hees in view of Kajander, and applicant's invention, to perform equally well with either the thickness taught by Van Hees or the claimed 2-10 or 3-7 mm thickness because both dimensions would perform the same function. Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to modify Van Hees in view of Kajander to obtain the invention as specified in claims 2-3 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claims 4 and 5: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly of claim 1 above, where the mat has glass fibers but is silent as to the fineness of the glass fibers. It is inherent that the glass fibers, have a fineness index, however Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose such. The applicant does not teach criticality as to the specific fineness index being claimed, further applicant provides several ranges that are acceptable. Moreover, it appears that the mat of Van Hees in view of Kajander, or applicant invention, would perform equally well with the glass fiber having a fineness index of any range. Accordingly, it would have been prima

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facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Van Hees in view of Kajander such that the fineness index ranged 3-25 L/ min as in claim 4 and 10-15 L/ min as in claim 5 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claim 6: The assembly as in claim 1 above wherein the mineral fibers are glass fibers (EP 1130190 – Page 3, lines 29-31).

In regards to claim 8: The assembly of claims 6 and 1 above, wherein the binder is in an amount from 5-25% by weight (Kajander – Col. 6, line 64).

In regards to claim 9: Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose expressly that the binder is in an amount from 6-16% by weight. Instead, Kajander indicates that it is in an amount from 17-23% by weight (Col. 6, line 64). At the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the amount by weight of Kajander because applicant has not disclosed that 6-16% provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected the Van Hees in view of Kajander and applicant's invention to perform equally well with either amount by weight taught by Van Hees in view of Kajander or the claimed amount because both would perform the same function equally well. Further applicant discloses (page 5, lines 20-23) that 20+/-3% to be acceptable. Therefore it would have been prima facie obvious to modify Van Hees in view of Kajander to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9 because such a modification would have been considered a mere

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design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claim 12: The assembly as in claim 1 above, wherein the fibers were produced by the internal centrifugation process. It should be noted that claim 12 is considered a product-by-process claim. The patentability of the product does not depend on its method of production. Determination of patentability is based on the product itself. See MPEP 2113. If the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the same prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed.Cir.1985). Since there are fibers in Van Hees in view of Kajander the claimed limitations are considered to be met.

In regards to claim 13: The assembly as claimed in claim 1 above, wherein the material includes at least one veil (EP 1130190, element 3).

In regards to claim 14: The assembly as claimed in claim 13 above, wherein the at least one veil is on an external face of the assembly (EP 1130190, Figure 1).

In regards to claims 15: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly as claimed in claim 13 above, but does not teach the mass per unit area of the veil ranging from 5-100 g/m². Applicant has not disclosed that having the mass per unit area ranging from 5-100g/m² solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose. Moreover, it appears that the mat of Van Hees in view of Kajander or applicants invention, would perform equally well with the mass per unit area of the veil with any range. Accordingly, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in

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the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Van Hees in view of Kajander such that the mass per unit area of the veil ranged from 5-11g/m² because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claim 16: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly as in claim 13 above, Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose that the veil is made of polyester, but does disclose that the veil is made of polyolefins (or polypropylene as is sometimes called, www.fabriclink.com/Polyolefin.html). Applicant discloses on page 8 lines 10-13 that the veil can be optionally made of polyester or polypropylene. Therefore applicant has not provided criticality or stated that having the veil made of polyester solved a stated problem or is for a particular purpose, further applicant has stated polyester to be equal to polypropylene as a material choice. As such the use of polyester is considered a mere design choice that fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Van Hees in view of Kajander because one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected the polyester veil and the polypropylene veil to perform the same, as applicant has disclosed, and therefore it is prima facie obvious to modify Van Hees in view of Kajander to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

In regards to claim 17: The assembly of claim 1 above, wherein the material and wood floor are adhesively bonded to each other. Kajander teaches having laminates such as wood products adhered to a fibrous mat (Col. 2, lines 60-61).

In regards to claim 18: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly of claim 1 above, but is silent as to the wood floor being a laminate. Examiner takes

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official notice that it is common and known in the art to have a wood floor be a laminate, therefore it would be prima facie obvious to modify the floor of Van Hees in view of Kajander to be a laminate because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claim 19: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly of claim 1 wherein the assembly is in a building (EP 1130190 – page 1 lines 6-11).

In regards to claims 20 and 22 and 26: Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose expressly that the thickness is 2-10 or 3-7 mm. Instead Van Hees indicates that the thickness is 5-10 mm (page 5, lines 13-14). At the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the thickness range from 5-10 mm because applicant has not disclosed that such a thickness provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected the thickness of Van Hees in view of Kajander, and applicant's invention, to perform equally well with either the thickness taught by Van Hees or the claimed 2-10 or 3-7 mm thickness because both dimensions would perform the same function.

Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to modify Van Hees in view of Kajander to obtain the invention as specified in claims 2-3 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Van Hees in view of Kajander.

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Van Hees in view of Kajander discloses a mass per unit area of at least 130 g/m² (Van Hees – page 5, lines 16-18); and a binder content of 17-23% (Kajander – Col. 6, line 64) which falls in the range of 3-30% and 5-25% by weight.

In regards to claim 21: The felt as in claim 20 above, wherein Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches a mass per unit area between 350 and 500 g/m², which falls in the range of 180-700 g/m².

In regards to claims 23 and 24: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly of claim 1 above, where the mat has glass fibers but is silent as to the fineness of the glass fibers. It is inherent that the glass fibers, have a fineness index, however Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose such. The applicant does not teach criticality as to the specific fineness index being claimed, further applicant provides several ranges that are acceptable. Moreover, it appears that the mat of Van Hees in view of Kajander, or applicant invention, would perform equally well with the glass fiber having a fineness index of any range. Accordingly, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Van Hees in view of Kajander such that the fineness index ranged 3-25 L/ min as in claim 23 and 10-15 L/ min as in claim 24 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claim 27: The assembly as claimed in claim 26 above, Van Hees in view of Kajander does not disclose expressly that the binder is in an amount from 6-16% by weight. Instead, Kajander indicates that it is in an amount from 17-23%

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by weight (Col. 6, line 64). At the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the amount by weight of Kajander because applicant has not disclosed that 6-16% provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected the Van Hees in view of Kajander and applicant's invention to perform equally well with either amount by weight taught by Van Hees in view of Kajander or the claimed amount because both would perform the same function equally well. Further applicant discloses (page 5, lines 20-23) that 20+/-3% to be acceptable. Therefore it would have been prima facie obvious to modify Van Hees in view of Kajander to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Van Hees in view of Kajander.

In regards to claim 30: The assembly as in claim 20 above, wherein the fibers were produced by the internal centrifugation process. This is a product by process and as such is not given much weight in an article claim. Since there are fibers in Van Hees in view of Kajander the claimed limitations are considered to be met.

In regards to claim 31: The felt as claimed in claim 20 wherein the mineral fibers are glass fibers (EP 1130190 – page 1, lines 1-3).

Claims 10-11 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Hees in view of Kajander and further in view of Finley (578363).

In regards to claims 10 and 28: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly as in claims 1 and 20 above, but is silent as to the type of binder used. Finley

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teaches an underlayment for floor that has sound attenuating properties, and further teaches the use of a binder used to hold the glass mat together (Col. 3, lines 51-54), where the binder is urea-formaldehyde, which is a thermosetting binder as defined by www.thefreedictionary.com/urea-formaldehyde+resin which states: a clear thermosetting resin made from urea and formaldehyde and used in adhesives. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mat of Van Hees in view of Kajander to use urea-formaldehyde as taught by Finley as Van Hees in view of Kajander is silent as to the type of binder used and Finley teaches a binder that will hold together the glass fibers of a glass mat.

In regards to claims 11 and 29: Van Hees in view of Kajander teaches the assembly as in claims 1 and 20 above, but is silent as to the type of binder used. Finley teaches an underlayment for floor that has sound attenuating properties, and further teaches the use of a binder used to hold the glass mat together (Col. 3, lines 51-54), where the binder is an acrylic binder. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the glass mat of Van Hees in view of Kajander to have a binder of acrylic as such a modification would create a glass mat that is a strong soft crease-resistant fabric and since acrylic is used as a substitute for glass making it a good binder for a glass mat.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jessica Laux whose telephone number is 571-272-8228. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 8:30am to 4:00pm (est).

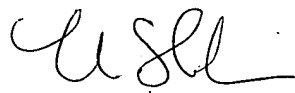
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Friedman can be reached on 571-272-6842. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JL
04/15/2006



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Primary